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GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

(Reviews and Titles of Books, Papers, and Maps)

For key to classification see "Explanatory Note" in Vol. II, pp. 77-81

NORTH AMERICA

CANADA

General

WILLSON, BECKLES. **The life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O.** Vol. 1, xiv and 544 pp.; Vol. 2, 533 pp. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, [1915]. \$6.50 per vol. 9 x 6.

The author of this work is a past master of Canadian history and a voluminous writer on Canadian affairs. Sound judgment characterizes his productions. In preparing these volumes there was at his command much of the correspondence affecting the manifold activities of Lord Strathcona, as well as the assistance of the latter's near relatives and intimate friends. Of particular value was the unreserved use of the copious private and official correspondence carried on between the Premiers of Canada and Lord Strathcona during his term of office as High Commissioner. The result is a most interesting, authoritative, and illuminating story of the life and achievements of the man who has contributed more than any other to the material development and national life of Canada.

Donald Alexander Smith was born of humble parents in the town of Forres, Scotland, in 1820. He went to Canada in 1838, the first year of the reign of Queen Victoria, and entered, at once, the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. His advancement proceeded apace, until he reached the office of Chief Commissioner. In 1873, because of his absorbing interest in Canadian finance and politics, he retired from the superintendency of the fur trade. Throughout his whole life, his activities were closely identified with the development and control of such fundamental Canadian institutions as the banking system, railways, immigration, the fur trade, and public education; and, as a member of the Dominion parliament and finally as High Commissioner for Canada in London, he exercised a controlling influence in molding the political policies of the Dominion. In the words of the author, "he saw the growth of Canada's first period of great prosperity, to which his own efforts had in full measure contributed, and he died on the eve of a new era when our people, stimulated by his teaching and his example, sanctified forever, by thousands of lives and millions of money, the bond which binds them to the British Empire."

Parts of the work are of much interest and value to students of Canadian geography. There are pen pictures of various regions surrounding the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company and of the difficult life conditions which prevailed there before the introduction of modern systems of transportation. The volumes are liberally interspersed with extracts from letters and reports which the author handles so skillfully as to make them lend an added interest to his own story. In such extracts, often from the pen of Lord Strathcona himself, we find detailed observations upon the physical conditions of regions and upon the customs of the various Indian tribes inhabiting the areas served by the Hudson's Bay Company. In the story of the series of events which make up the history of that part of the Northwest in which Lord Strathcona was closely identified, we find much to interest the student of economic geography. The usefulness of the volumes would have been greatly enhanced, both for the general reader and the close student of Canadian affairs, to whose interests the work is best adapted, had there been included more and larger maps containing the names of places and regions mentioned in the text.

AVARD L. BISHOP.

BÉDARD, AVILA. **La forêt et la houille blanche.** *Bull. de la Soc. de Géogr. de Québec*, Vol. 10, 1916, No. 2, pp. 76-79.

CADELL, H. M. **The resources of Canada.** Maps, ills. *Scottish Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 32, 1916, No. 3, pp. 113-130; No. 4, pp. 173-187.

— **Canada, Fifth census of, 1911.** Vol. 6: **Occupations of the people.** xxxi and 469 pp. J. de L. Taché, Ottawa, 1915. [Statistics of people gainfully employed in the nine provinces: the Yukon and Northwest Territories are excluded.]

— **Canada: A summary of its history and economic possibilities.** Ills. *Scientific American Suppl.*, No. 2142, Vol. 83, 1917, Jan. 20, pp. 40-42.

— **Canada's gold and silver production.** *Commerce Repts.*, 1916, No. 70, p. 1171. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C. [Reprinted from *Monetary Times of Canada*, March 17.]

FERNOW, B. E. **Co-operation in forestry.** 9 pp. Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, 1915. [Reprinted from the sixth annual report of the Commission.]

— **Fisheries Branch, Forty-ninth annual report of the, Department of the Naval Service, 1915-16.** lvi and 443 pp.; ill. J. de L. Taché, Ottawa, 1916. [“The total marketed value of all kinds of fish, fish products, and marine animals, taken by Canadian fishermen from the sea and inland lakes and rivers, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, amounted to \$35,860,708, which gives an increase of \$4,596,077 over the total for the preceding year. The greater part of the large increase is attributable to British Columbia, which alone gives an increase of \$3,023,234 over last year.”]

FOSTER, J. G. **Canada.** 15 pp. *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1916, No. 23a. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

— **Geographic Board of Canada, Fourteenth report of the, containing all decisions to March 31, 1915.** 273 pp. Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1916.

— **Geographic Board of Canada: Decisions: (1) November-December, 1915, 4 pp.; (2) January, 1916, 4 pp.; (3) April-May, 1916, 4 pp.; (4) June-September, 1916, 1 p.** Extracts from *The Canada Gazette*, Jan. 8, Feb. 5, May 27, Sept. 16, 1916. Ottawa.

— **Geographical material on Canada.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 14, 1915-16, No. 3, pp. 82-89. [Extracts from the address of Prof. Frank D. Adams of the Royal Society of Canada, 1914, and abridgments from the Canadian Commission of Conservation Reports (see a number of items listed in the June, 1916, *Review* on p. 467), “Sea Fisheries of Eastern Canada,” 1912, and “Fur Farming in Canada,” 2nd edition, 1914.]

EUROPE

BALKAN STATES, INCLUDING RUMANIA

BOTSFORD, G. W., AND E. G. SIELER, eds. **Hellenic civilization.** xiii and 719 pp.; index. (Series: Records of Civilization: Sources and Studies; edited by J. T. Shotwell.) Columbia University Press, New York, 1915. \$3.75. 9½ x 6.

The wonderful story is told in these pages of a civilization which flourished over 2,500 years ago and which has left a memory of itself in the arts and traditions of our times. The book has been planned in keeping with the modern spirit of history. The activities of the people have been held to be of greater importance than the glory of leaders and grandees. By gauging accurately the democratic ideas which permeated intellectual thought in those early days, the authors have opened the main road to the understanding of what Hellenism meant to later generations. To Hellenic students the discussion of sources which forms the text of the first chapter will perhaps be considered as the most valuable part of the entire work.

The geographer, no less than the layman, will find Hellenic views on the form and size of the earth of particular interest not only because, at a distance of twenty-five centuries, they indicate soundness of scientific reasoning on the part of leading thinkers, but mainly on account of their close relation to modern beliefs. The possibility of reaching India by sailing west across the Atlantic had occupied Eratosthenes' mind as early as 200 B. C., while Strabo, whose familiarity with the scientific achievements of the Alexandrian age appears throughout his writings, supplies his contemporaries with evidences of the rotundity and size of the earth. But, beyond the field of science, delightful sidelights on ancient Greek customs and characters can be culled from the assembled selections.

Such an attempt to depict Hellenic life and thought from within places readers of English under a debt of gratitude to the authors. But the analogies with our own civilization are so numerous that one wonders whether, in the process of being sifted through modern minds, a few particles of contemporary thought have not incrustated themselves more firmly than necessary on this ancient material. We can, at any rate, imagine Sappho gazing from Elysian heights and wondering at the changed spirit of time as reflected in the selection of passages relating to her school as well as the comment thereon.

DWIGHT, H. G. **Constantinople, old and new.** xxi and 567 pp.; ills., index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1915. 9½ x 6¼.

The book is a pleasant and not overweighty addition to a Turkish shelf. The author, a self-styled impressionist, makes no attempt to hide his reluctance to attain the truth that lies concealed beneath appearances. Having had the utmost opportunity to become familiar with the life of the great city, he has set himself with commendable zeal to impart its charm to others. In spite of a certain monotony of style the work is redolent with subtle emanations of the rare and intangible spirit of the East. The publishers have been fortunate in striking the same note in the general presentation of the book. The net result of all this is that, like Constantinople, the book makes a strong appeal at first inspection, but leaves the ramblers in its haunts with a sense of unfulfilled expectation.

The reproduction of the mythical tale of the foundation of Byzantium is pardonable in one who does not claim to be a historian. Nevertheless stray blemishes like these in what is otherwise an excellent book invite comment. For, Mr. Dwight to the contrary, Stamboul does happen to be built on more than two hills. His eye must have been singularly blind to topography to have failed to observe that every important mosque in the Turkish quarter crowns a hill. Most of these sanctuaries have been built on a commanding site with the same deliberate forethought which presided over the housing of the German Embassy in a reduced reproduction of the Wilhelmstrasse Foreign Office erected over the European heights overlooking the lower Bosphorus.

Too great reliance on von Hammer's work is manifested in the frequent mention of the name. This is somewhat out of place in the light of modern knowledge. However, no observant reader will take Mr. Dwight's history very seriously. Gratitude to the author for some exceedingly entertaining pages will prevail over other feelings. Perhaps a little surprise will be felt at the thought that the scion of a line of missionaries should have taken it upon himself to become the apologist of the sanguinary Turk.

GUÉCHOFF, I.-E. **L'Alliance Balkanique.** viii and 252 pp.; map. Hachette & Cie., Paris, 1915. Frs. 3.50. 5 x 7½.

A valuable personal narrative by one of the makers of contemporary Balkan history. Much light is shed on the traditional enmity between Serbians and Bulgarians, which led to the second Balkan war. In a way, the stand and aims of the great powers of Europe are also revealed. In the background of the tale, although unrecorded in its pages, looms the secular feud between Slav and Teuton for the possession of Balkan highways. Likewise, international relations between peninsular nations are shown to have been influenced by this fact.

That the views presented are pro-Bulgarian is to be expected. The conformity of Bulgarian interests to Teutonic aims explains the readiness with which the Slav state plunged into what for its citizens was an anti-racial alliance, with the powers of Central Europe. The chief interest of the book, however, lies in its discussion of Serbo-Bulgarian frontiers and the partition of Macedonia between the two rival countries.

BALDACCI, ANTONIO. **Nell' Albania settentrionale: Itinerari del 1897.** *Boll. della Reale Soc. Geogr.*, Vol. 4, 1915, No. 11, pp. 1141-1180; No. 12, pp. 1214-1250; Vol. 5, 1916, No. 1, pp. 5-27; No. 2, pp. 82-100. Rome.

BALDACCI, A. **Nell' Epiro turco e greco: Itinerari albanesi del 1895.** *Boll. della Reale Soc. Geogr.*, Vol. 5, 1916, No. 3, pp. 164-200; No. 4, pp. 323-336; No. 5, pp. 368-384. Rome.

B[ELTRÁN Y] R[ÓZPIDE], R[ICARDO]. **Datos geográfico-económicos de Rumania.** *Rev. de Geogr. Colon. y Mercantil*, Vol. 13, 1916, No. 4, pp. 134-141. Real Soc. Geogr., Madrid. [From report by the secretary to the Embassy in Bukharest.]

BLINK, H. **De Roemeniërs.** *Vragen van den Dag*, Vol. 31, 1916, No. 10, pp. 770-779. Amsterdam.

CARAPATEAS, SOTIRIS. **Kalamata Agency.** *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1916, No. 7a, pp. 9-12. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

CHRISTOFA, A. P. H. **Mitylene Agency.** *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1916, No. 7a, pp. 13-14. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

COOKE, A. B. **Patras.** *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1916, No. 7a, pp. 14-20. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

HUNT, H. A. Results of rainfall observations made in New South Wales during 1909-1914. Also, as an appendix, results of meteorological elements and normals at Sydney from 1840. 224 pp.; maps, diagrs. Commonwealth Bur. of Meteorol., Melbourne, 1916.

In 1909 the Australian Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology published a volume containing the results of its rainfall observations in New South Wales, and now we have a new report, which brings the "rainfall history" of that same district up to the end of 1914. Similar volumes are to be printed every five years, not only for this one state but for all the states of the Commonwealth. The criticism so often made regarding the failure of meteorological services to publish their observations promptly can surely not be brought against the Australian bureau. In this volume we have the usual notes on the general character of the rainfall of each year and of each month; tabular statements of rainfall at some 2,100 stations for 1909-1914 inclusive; and annual averages computed from the beginning of the period over which the records extend. Rainfall maps are given for each of the years 1909-1914, and on these the areas with rainfall above the average are tinted. This seems to us an excellent scheme. It emphasizes excessive annual rainfalls without in any way interfering with the clearness and general usefulness of the maps. Two of the other maps deserve special mention. One shows the number and distribution of severe hailstorms for the years 1888 to 1913. On this—a unique feature, so far as we can recall—the sizes of the hailstones are indicated by symbols, e. g., marbles to nutmegs, pigeon's eggs to hen's eggs, and turkey's eggs to croquet balls. We count about twenty-five cases in which the hailstones were described as being between turkey's eggs and croquet balls in size! A chart of economic interest is that showing the average rainfall for the wheat-growing period (April to October).

This volume, like the rest of the Australian reports which have preceded it, is interesting (a characteristic none too common in meteorological publications) because it emphasizes the economic importance of rainfall.

R. DEC. WARD.

WALDRON, J. J. Central Australia: The Macdonnell Ranges and surrounding country, having in view the possibility of railway extension from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs. 50 pp.; maps, ills. Publ. under the authority of Hugh Mahon. McCarron, Bird & Co., Melbourne, 1916. 9 x 5½.

In the words of the author, the aim of this instructive pamphlet is "to assist in some slight degree to arouse public interest in the future of Central Australia." Conditions which the settler must face are neither minimized nor exaggerated. The possibilities of the region, so clearly stated, are shown to be especially favorable to the raising of sheep, horses, and cattle, as well as for limited soil crops. Gold, mica, and probably other minerals, though not in abundance, under proper conditions can be mined in well-paying quantities.

A plea is made for the boring of sub-artesian and artesian wells as a solution of the water-supply problem, and for the construction of a railroad from Oodnadatta, the present terminus of the railroad north from Adelaide, to at least Alice Springs in the Macdonnell Range, a distance of about 335 miles. The arguments in behalf of both of these improvements are convincing.

The booklet is one of the best short pieces of literature giving a concise and vivid picture of interior Australia which has appeared in recent years. It is based wholly on geographical factors and accordingly might well be termed "A Brief Geography of Central Australia." At the end of the pamphlet two folded maps are inserted, one showing the location of Central Australia in relation to the Commonwealth and the other representing in detail the territory discussed.

EUGENE VAN CLEEF.

MELANESIA, MICRONESIA, POLYNESIA

BROWN, J. M. Aboriginal decay in the Pacific Ocean. *Journ. of Race Devel.*, Vol. 6, 1916, No. 3, pp. 277-284. [Cf. review of "The Dutch East," by the same author, in the March, 1916, *Review* (Vol. 1, p. 240).]

CREMERS, A. C. C. *Grepren uit de militaire exploratie van West-Nieuw-Guinea.* *Indisch Genootschap*, 1915, Nov. 22, pp. 25-50.

FALLAIZE, E. N. The Routledge expedition to Easter Island. *Nature*, No. 2430, Vol. 97, 1916, May 25, pp. 261-262.

FORNANDER, ABRAHAM. Fornander collection of Hawaiian antiquities and folklore: The Hawaiian account of the formation of their islands and origin of their

race, with the traditions of their migrations, etc., as gathered from original sources. With translation revised and illustrated with notes by T. G. Thrum. 173 pp.; ills. *Memoirs of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum*, Vol. 4, 1916, Part 1. Honolulu, 1916.

FRICKE, KARL. **Die Sisalkultur auf den Fidschi-Inseln.** Ills. *Der Tropenpflanzer*, Vol. 19, 1916, No. 2, pp. 88-94.

GEROULD, K. F. **By-ways in Hawaii.** Map, ills. *Scribner's Mag.*, Vol. 59, 1916, No. 6, pp. 717-735.

GEROULD, K. F. **Honolulu: The melting-pot.** Ills. *Scribner's Mag.*, Vol. 59, 1916, No. 5, pp. 517-537.

GEROULD, K. F. **Kalaupapa: The leper settlement on Molokai.** Ills. *Scribner's Mag.*, Vol. 60, 1916, No. 1, pp. 1-18.

— **Gilbert and Ellice Islands protectorate: Report for 1914-15.** 17 pp. *Ann. Colonial Repts. No. 884.* London, 1916. [A note on the annexation of the island groups appeared in the February, 1916, number of the *Review* (Vol. 1, p. 145).]

GRIFFITHS, A. F. **The Japanese race question in Hawaii.** *Journ. of Race Devel.*, Vol. 6, 1916, No. 4, pp. 422-440.

HAZARD, D. L. **Results of observations made at the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Magnetic Observatory near Honolulu, Hawaii, 1913 and 1914.** 105 pp.; diagrs. *U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Series No. 21.* Washington, D. C., 1916.

JAGGAR, T. A., JR. **Weekly Bulletin of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory.** Map. Vol. 4, 1916, No. 7, pp. 61-70. Hawaiian Volcano Research Assoc., Honolulu.

LAYTON, T. B. L. **Society Islands.** 6 pp. *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1916, No. 62a. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

MACCAUGHEY, VAUGHAN. **The coral reefs of the Hawaiian Islands.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 14, 1915-16, No. 7, p. 252.

MACCAUGHEY, VAUGHAN. **The little end of Hawaii.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 15, 1916-17, No. 1, pp. 23-26.

MACCAUGHEY, VAUGHAN. **The Punchbowl: Honolulu's metropolitan volcano.** Map, ills. *Scientific Monthly*, Vol. 2, 1916, No. 6, pp. 607-613.

MARCADÉ, CH. **Régime des vents et marche des cyclones dans les parages de l'archipel des Tuamotu.** Map, diagrs. *Annales Hydrogr.*, Ser. 2, Vol. 35, 1915, pp. 47-91. Serv. Hydrogr. de la Marine, Paris.

MATTHEW, W. D. **The origin of Pacific island faunas.** *Science*, No. 1115, Vol. 43, 1916, May 12, p. 686. [Letter to the editor.]

RANKINE, R. **Fiji: Report for 1915.** 15 pp. *Ann. Colonial Repts. No. 887.* London, 1916.

RAUWS, JOH. **Nieuw-Guinea als Zendingsterrein.** *Med. Nederl. Zending-genootschap*, Vol. 60, 1916, No. 2, pp. 133-153. Rotterdam.

SCHUCHERT, CHARLES. **The problem of continental fracturing and diastrophism in Oceanica.** Maps. *Amer. Journ. of Science*, No. 248, Vol. 42, 1916, pp. 91-105.

WOOD, H. O. **Reconnaissance of the Kahuku flow of 1916.** *Weekly Bull. Hawaiian Volcano Obser.*, Vol. 4, 1916, No. 6, pp. 51-58.

EDUCATIONAL GEOGRAPHY

BRIGHAM, A. P., AND C. T. MCFARLANE. **Essentials of geography. Book I:** vi and 266 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., index, bibliogr. **Book II:** vi and 462 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., index, bibliogr. American Book Co., New York, 1916. 72 cents and \$1.24. 10 x 8.

The distinctive feature of these books is the emphasis placed upon industrial and commercial geography. The amount of physical geography is wisely limited to that which is necessary to explain geographic relationships. The subject-matter of the texts meets the demands of elementary school geography in that it accounts for the development of the leading occupations of the regions treated and also sufficiently emphasizes the reasons for the dependence of one region upon another. Thus it leads the pupil to an understanding of man's relation to his environment, and also to an understanding of the causes underlying international relationships.

In the teaching of elementary geography special emphasis should be placed upon the character of the people inhabiting the region studied. These books recognize this principle by devoting one or more paragraphs to the topic "People" before taking up the occupations of the region. This is a distinct advance over the method commonly followed, viz., that of treating the subject "People" after all other topics have been taken up, thus implying that a knowledge of the people is not essential to an understanding of the response which the people make to their environment.

Another good feature of the books is the thoroughness with which the geography of the United States is treated. In Book II, of the 368 pages devoted to regional geography, 210 pages are given to North America. What is equally important, references are frequently made, in the treatment of foreign countries, to conditions in the United States or to commercial relations with the United States, a practice which tends to fix in mind the essential facts of the geography of the pupil's own country.

Too much can hardly be said in favor of the maps. Particularly desirable features are the small number of names on each map, the distinct boundary lines, and the attractive appearance of the map as a whole. Pupils should find the study of these maps a pleasure.

The illustrations are numerous and remarkably well selected. Because of their superior quality and their arrangement in relation to the text they cannot fail to arouse interest in the subject with which they are associated.

While the text is written in a simple and pleasing style, the books would be assured greater success in the school room had closer attention been given to the child's point of view, that is to say, had more frequent reference been made to matters which are of particular interest to children. The teaching of the subject would also have been facilitated by a closer interweaving of causes and effects. It is necessary to have relationships brought out so plainly that the untrained teacher as well as the pupils cannot fail to recognize their significance.

There is little in either book to guide teacher or pupil in the solution of geographic problems. If we are to train pupils so that they will make use of their geography after leaving school, problem-solving is too important a phase of the work to be overlooked.

On the whole the books are a welcome addition to our present list of texts and they cannot fail to receive the recognition to which their many merits entitle them.

L. O. PACKARD.

MILLER, F. T., AND J. W. DAVIS. (1) **Geography by grades, Grade 4A: City of New York, with introductory studies of the earth.** 160 pp.; maps, diagrs., ill. (2) **Geography by grades, Grade 4B: The earth; the continents.** xii and 160 pp.; maps, diagrs., ill. Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, New York, 1913. 8 x 6.

MORRIS, GEORGE. **Regional survey as a help in science teaching (A conference on regional surveys, IV).** *Geogr. Teacher*, No. 43, Vol. 8, 1915, Part 3, pp. 167-169.

NIVER, H. B. **Elementary geography.** vii and 360 pp.; maps, diagrs., ill., index, bibliogr. Hinds, Noble, & Eldredge, New York, 1915. 75 cents. 10 x 8. [Among the maps is one showing the chief transportation lines of the United States, with the names of the railroad systems and steamship lines—a worth-while topic not usually included in this type of book.]

REDWAY, J. W., AND RUSSELL HINMAN. (1) **Natural school geography.** (Series: The Natural Geographies.) xxviii and 158 pp.; maps, diagrs., ill. (2) **Natural introductory geography.** (Series: The Natural Geographies.) 146 pp.; maps, diagrs., ill. (3) **Natural brief geography, one-book course.** xxii and 162 pp.; maps, diagrs., ill. American Book Co., New York, 1907, 1913, 1914. \$1.25, —, 80 cts. 12½ x 10, 10½ x 8½, 11½ x 8½. [The physical maps in (1), by E. Y. Farquhar, are a step in the right direction. However, the use of the same hypsometric color interval (limiting contours, 0, 1,000, 2,000, 4,000, and 6,000 feet) on the continental and the sectional maps leads to lack of expression in the latter, especially in the lowland areas (see New England, p. 54). Both the physical and the political maps are too crowded with names. And why place the isotherms on the political rather than on the physical maps?]

SCHÄFER, W. **Die Stadt im geographischen Unterricht.** Diagrs. *Geogr. Anzeiger*, Vol. 16, 1915, No. 11, pp. 327-331; No. 12, pp. 368-373.

TONNING, P. C. **The status of geography in the public schools.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 14, 1915-16, No. 6, pp. 236-237.

WHITBECK, R. H. **Ideals and aims in elementary geography.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 14, 1915-16, No. 3, pp. 65-70.